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Lisbon Asks US to Help Airlift Angolan Refugees to Portugal

Portuguese President Costa Gomes has formally asked the US for assistance in airlifting Angolan refugees to Portugal.

Costa Gomes told [REDACTED] yesterday that the Portuguese now hope in evacuating at least 140,000 of the 330,000 refugees who want to leave Angola. Lisbon has also approached the British and French for help.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Ruivo, meanwhile, has outlined for [REDACTED]

his government's new plan for bringing an end to the fighting in Angola.

Ruivo said that his government is attempting to renew discussions among Angola's three liberation groups.

Although he is doubtful that such talks would meet with much success, he hopes that the groups can be brought to some sort of agreement that will last at least until independence, which remains set for November 11.

The new plan calls for:

- The withdrawal of all Popular Movement military forces from Luanda.
- The establishment of an "administrative" government, with legislative and defense powers in the hands of a high commissioner and with the former ministers of the defunct transitional government serving as directors general.

(See Angola...Page 4)

Portuguese Dissidents Plan Cabinet

Confident that Goncalves Will Be Forced Out Soon

Leaders of the effort to oust Prime Minister Goncalves are working on plans for a new government. They have instructed their military followers to remain in a "preventive status" this weekend but not to initiate any action.

The anti-Goncalves group seems confident of its strength and predicts that the Prime Minister will be removed peacefully, possibly this weekend, and certainly by Wednesday.

The delay in moving against Goncalves may be partially explained by efforts of the Antunes group to achieve a consensus among key military officers concerning the compromise political program reportedly worked out with security chief Otelo de Carvalho. A new Armed Forces Movement program, apparently based upon the compromise document, is now being analyzed by the military.

Another cause for the delay appears to be the effort to gain broad approval from the badly divided military on the makeup of the new government, the outline of which is now beginning to take shape.

Major Vitor Alves, an Antunes intimate and a key member of the anti-Communist faction, says Costa Gomes

(See New Cabinet...Page 4)

Support Timor Move, Suharto Asks Lisbon

President Suharto apparently hopes to get explicit Portuguese support for Indonesian intervention in Timor to restore order.

The Portuguese are concerned about the bloodshed on Timor, but realize they are in no position to stop it. Consequently, they may well give the Indonesian approach a sympathetic hearing.

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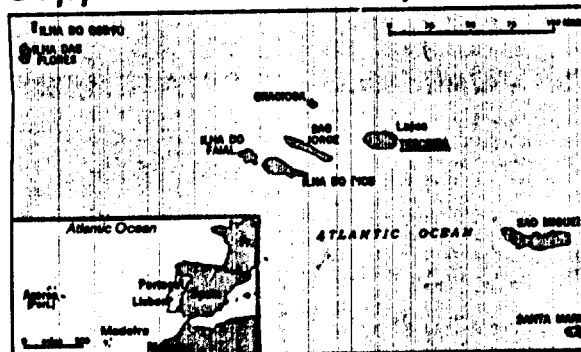
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Angola . . .

• Notification to the UN that the agreement signed last January between Portugal and the Angolan liberation groups is suspended. Lisbon will call on the US and the Organization of African Unity for humanitarian assistance.

Portuguese officials have begun efforts to sell their plan to the Angolan liberation groups and to leaders of neighboring African states.



The commander of the Portuguese air force in Angola recently told the [REDACTED] there that he has been working to bring together the leaders of the liberation groups in order to arrange a ceasefire. So far he has had no success.

At this point, there is only a slim chance that Angola's liberation groups will agree to abide by the Portuguese plan. The Popular Movement is likely to hold out for the gains it has made so far. Although the plan offers a political solution, it takes away from the liberation groups many of the powers they had under the transitional regime—now defunct—that was instituted last January.

In the long run, even if an "administrative" government eventually replaces the transitional government, the liberation groups will continue to jockey for individual predominance and prepare for a resumption of armed struggle upon independence.

Leaders of the center-left Portuguese Popular Democratic Party in the Azores have informed [REDACTED]

██████████ that they have joined the separatists working for the independence of the islands.

The party reportedly became involved in the separatist movement after it became clear that the majority of Azoreans were no longer satisfied with the prospect of greater autonomy, but favored complete independence from Portugal.

The level of the party's involvement in the liberation movement is indicated by reports that a Popular Democratic member of the newly created Azorean governing junta, as well as a party deputy to the constituent assembly in Lisbon, has joined the Azorean Liberation Front.

Popular Democratic leaders claim the party is already in control of the Front in two of the three Azorean administrative districts, but is struggling with two other factions on the main island of Sao

Miguel. Involvement of the Popular Democratic Party in the separatist movement should bring a degree of leadership and organizational skill the Front has lacked and help dispel the Front's image as representative only of the interests of the wealthy classes.

Party leaders told the [redacted] that, if the Communists and radical leftist are ousted from the Lisbon government in the power struggle now taking place, the move for independence will be slowed but not stopped.

The Azorean example is encouraging a parallel movement in the Madeira Islands, where there is widespread dissatisfaction with the Lisbon government's failure to deal with the growing economic problems of the islands. Government inaction has led to the formation of the Front for the Liberation of the Madeiran Archipelago, whose goal is the peaceful attainment of total independence from Portugal.

The group has access to arms, however, and has taken credit for the bombing of a national radio transmitter on Madeira.